DEC. 8. 2004 2:54PM 01PC 220 12W 01 NO. 8967 P. 27

(19) Patent Office of Japan (JP)(11) Publication of Patent Application: Showa 50-25608

(43) Publication: Showa 50 (1975) 3.18

Int. CL. 5 ID Code Office Cont'l No. Japanese Classification

C 03 C 3/12 6730 41 20 (3) C12P

7417 41 21 A2

Verification request: Not requested

Number of pages (total of 5 pages)

(21) Filed Number: Application Showa 48-75645

(22) Filed Date: Showa 48 (1973) 7.6

(71) Patent Assignee: (Toho) Research Institute Iron and Steel

JP 50-25608

[Note: Very poor copy of the original. Names, addresses, company names and brand names are translated in the most common manner. Japanese language does not have singular or plural words unless otherwise specified by a numeral prefix or a general form of plurality suffix.]

Description of the Invention

1. Name of the Invention

Manufacturing Method for High Melt Point Glass Body

2. Scope of the Claims

Manufacturing method for the preparation of high melt point glass body characterized by the fact that a sintered body from a mixed material that is an Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system (where Ln represents rare earth metal element and yttrium element), which is difficult to form a glass state, and which is formed as relative to the fine powder material of α-Al2O3, one type or two or more types of any Ln2O3 fine powder materials, are added, is heated at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or higher, and preferably at a temperature of 3000oC or higher using an arc plasma flame, and it is melted, and this is then rapidly cooled and a transparent to visible light beam ceramics glass body is obtained continuously.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention is an invention about a large scale manufacturing method where a high melting point oxide material, which is difficult to form a glass state, and its system, are melted by using an arc plasma flame and this material is supplied in the gap between cooling rolls that are rotating at a high speed, and it is rapidly cooled and it becomes a material in a glass state, and a ceramic glass body that is transparent to visible light is obtained.

Among the many oxide compounds, as it is well known, as the components that easily form a glass state there are B2O3, SiO2, GeO2, P2O5, As2O5, etc. The present invention is an invention whereby relative to this, improves the rapid cooling methods used according to the previous technology relative to the oxide compounds and their systems, which are difficult to form a glass state, like for example, Al2O3 – Ln2O3 (where Ln represents rare earth metal element and yttrium element), and it uses an arc plasma flame and an impact quenching etc., high speed cooling method, and it realizes a new Al-Ln-O glass state.

Namely, it is an invention that suggests a manufacturing method for the preparation of a glass body from an Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system (where Ln represents rare earth metal

element and yttrium element), which has been said to be difficult to form a glass state according to the previous technology, and according to the present invention, first a sintered body which is formed as relative to the fine powder material of α-Al2O3, one type or two or more types of any Ln2O3 fine powder materials, are added, is heated at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or higher, and preferably at a temperature of 3000oC or higher using an arc plasma flame, and it is melted, and this is then rapidly cooled, for example by the method where it is supplied in the gap between cooling rolls rotating at a high speed, and a transparent to visible light beam ceramics glass body is obtained continuously.

Here below, an explanation will be provided relative to the manufacturing of Al2O3 – Ln2O3 system glass body.

Granulated below 325 mesh (45 microns), fine powder form, high melting point oxides of α-Al2O3 and Ln2O3 were mixed at different mole ratios, and sintered bodies with a cylindrical shape with dimensions of 3 mm diameter x 30 mm, were formed. This sintered bodies were placed in a chuck and their edges were melted by a two stand arc plasma flame and the molten material flowed in the gap between two rotating at a high speed rollers of an inner part cooling device and by that it was possible to produce a transparent to the visible light experimental material with a thickness of approximately 1 micron and a diameter of approximately 50 mm. Regarding the mole ratio of the α -Al2O3 and the Ln2O3 in this case, it is preferred that the ratio of the Ln2O3 relative to 1 mole of α -Al2O3 be within the range of 0.1 ~ 10 moles. Naturally, when both materials are used individually a glass body is not obtained. The fact whether or not the obtained by this method experimental material is a glass material was studied by using a polarized light microscope, an X- Ray diffraction and an electron microscope. According to the method using a polarized light microscope, the experimental material was placed in the space between orthogonal Nicol and an orthoscopic observation was conducted. For the experimental material, even if the stage was rotated, a change in the image contrast was not observed. Then, for the X ray diffraction image and for the electron beam diffraction image, only a halo image was observed. In the viewing filed by the electron microscope there was no intervening material observed. In Figure 1 the electron beam diffraction image (Figure 1-1) of the experimental material from the Al-Ln-O system and its planar vicwing field image (Figure 1-2), are presented. The phenomenon of crystallization of the Al-Ln-O system experimental material by subjecting it to a thermal treatment at a temperature of 1000oC for different number of hours was studied by using X ray diffraction. The results from that are shown in Figure 2. From the above-described observations it is possible to determine that the experimental material obtained by using the above-described equipment is a glass material. Regarding such glass material, it is possible to obtain various compositions of the Al-Ln-O system, and the elements that are represented by the above described Ln are La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu and Y. Regarding the produced glass material, it is transparent relative to visible light, and also, regarding the Ln element, usually, the elements that are present in a third valency are stable, however, among the Al-Ln-O glass materials, the materials where Ln is Sm, Eu and Yb and these elements are present in a bivalent state, it is

considered that a coloration is developed. In Figure 3 the obtained glass material is presented.

The coloration of the obtained Ln-Al-O system glass is according to the described here below.

Ln-Al-O	Color
La-Al-O	colorless
Ce-Al-O	colorless
Pr-Al-O	pale green color
Nd-Al-O	pale blue color
Sm-Al-O	brown color
Eu-Al-O	pale yellow color
Gd-Al-O	colorless
Tb-Al-O	colorless
Dy-Al-O	colorless
Ho-Al-O	colorless
Er-Al-O	pale orange color
Tm-Al-O	colorless
Yb-Al-O	pale brown color
Lu-Al-O	colorless
Y-Al-O	colorless

Regarding the glass materials that is obtained by using the above described glass material manufacturing installation, and using an oxide material or its system that are difficult to form a glass state irrespective of the type of the used Al-Ln-O system, it is anticipated that they are materials that have properties that are different from those of the glass materials obtained according to the previous technology from glass, B2O3, SiO2, etc., and it is considered that from the standpoint of the optical, electric and magnetic properties, they are materials that can play an extremely important role in the different aspects of the electronic memory related technologies and also in other processing technologies.

Practical Examples

The manufacturing of high melting point ceramic glass materials uses the equipment presented according to Figure 4. Here below an explanation will be provided by using the figure.

In the figure, 1 represents a chuck whereby in order to produce the glass material, the sintered body experimental material can be moved in the up and down direction within the diagram. Also, in the figure, 2 represents the sintered rod. The material used in order to obtain the glass material, is a material where less than 325 mesh dispersity, fine powder form α -Al2O3 and Ln2O3, for example, La2O3, powder are weighed at the

corresponding mole ratio, and after that these are well mixed and combined by using a mixing device, and this material is press molded in a cylindrical shape with dimensions of 3 mm diameter x 50 mm, and this cylinder shape material is sintered at a temperature of approximately 1000oC for a period of 20 hours in an air atmosphere. The cylinder shaped sintered material body 2 is grasped by the chuck 1 so that, as shown according to the presented in Figure 1, its front end is introduced into an arc plasma flame. 3 represents argon arc plasma flame (with a temperature of at or above approximately 3000oC), and it is at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or above, and preferably, it is at or above approximately 3000oC. 4 represents the arc plasma nozzle, 5 represents the roller where the inner part is cooled by water, and that rotates at 1000 rpm or higher, and where by the motion in the left and right direction, it is possible to adjust the thickness of the glass material. The molten material obtained from the sintered body enters in the gap between the two rollers that are rotating at a speed of approximately 1000 rpm, and from the rollers, a transparent glass material with a thickness of approximately 1 micron, is obtained. The obtained glass material has a diameter in the range of 50 - 100 mm. Moreover, the details of the cooling part are shown in Figure 5. 6 (in Figure 4) represents the experimental material controlling device, 7 represents the produced glass material. This glass material is collected in the receptacle tray 8.

In Figure 5, 9 represents the motor used for the rotation, 10 represents the entrance in the cooling part where the cooling part used cooling water is transported, 11 represents its exit opening. The cooling water enters through the above described opening 10 close to the roller inside part separation wall 12 and it cools the roller surface. The water that has a somewhat higher temperature is directed to exit through the exit opening 11 by 13, which is close to the axis part.

Moreover, in Figure 6, a schematic diagram is shown of the essential parts of the device generating the above described argon arc plasma. If we are to provide a simple description, through the protection gas nozzle 14, as a protective gas 15, for example, a mixed gas containing 93 volume % Ar and 7 volume % H2 is used. 16 represents the melt injection head, 17 represents the cooling water. 18 represents the plasma gas (Ar), 19 represents the a tungsten electrode (- electrode), 20 represents a high frequency wave, 21 represents the electric source for the pilot arc, 23 represents the electric source for the melt injection arc. 23 represents a switch, 24 represents an arc plasma flame, 25 represents a (+electrode).

After that, the glass material that is obtained by using this equipment is presented in Figure 3.

In the case of this glass material, it can obtained from all rare earth type elements and yttrium element (Y) and also, it can obtained from almost all the mole ratios of the α -Al2O3 and Ln2O3, however, it is preferred that relative to 1 mole of the α -Al2O3, the amount of the Ln2O3 is within the range of 0.1 ~ 10 moles. The confirmation of the glass state of the material was conducted by using polarized light microscope, X ray diffraction and electron beam diffraction.

In the above described Figure 1, the electron beam diffraction pattern and the microscopic image of the glass material obtained as Al2O3: Ln2O3 = 6:1 are weighed, as a representative example of the Al-Ln-O system, are shown. For the electron microscope a manufactured by Nippon Denko Company, 200 kV microscope, was used. Regarding the electron beam diffraction image, it was projected at an acceleration electric potential of 150 kV, and it showed a typical halo image. The fact that this halo image was obtained indicates that the obtained experimental material is a glass material. Regarding the electron microscopic image, it is an image obtained by a bright viewing field image at a magnification of 62,000 times. From this image it is seen that there are no intervening materials present at all and this indicates that the obtained glass material is a microscopically good glass material. Then, by the observation through a polarized light microscope, it is confirmed that even when the experimental material is rotated, there is no change in the contrast at all, and this indicates that macroscopically also it is a good glass material. Also, in Figure 2, the results are shown from a measurement conducted by an X-ray diffractometer using CuKox relative to the manufactured glass material after it has been subjected to a thermal treatment for the time period as shown in the figure, and this studies the conditions of the crystallization.

As it has been described here above, according to the present invention it is possible to suggest a manufacturing method for the preparation of high melt point glass body characterized by the fact that a sintered body from a mixed material that is an Al2O3 -Ln2O3 system (where Ln represents rare earth metal element and yttrium element), which is difficult to form a glass state, and which is formed as relative to the fine powder material of α-Al2O3, one type or two or more types of any Ln2O3 fine powder materials, are added, is heated at a temperature of approximately 2500oC or higher, and preferably at a temperature of 3000oC or higher using an arc plasma flame, and it is melted, and this is then rapidly cooled by using for example a method where this molten material is rapidly cooled in the space between rotating at a high speed cooling rollers and a transparent to visible light beam ceramics glass body is obtained continuously.

Here above, mainly, a practical example was described where La2O3 was used as the Ln2O3, and also, as the rapid cooling method for the material that has been melted by the argon arc plasma, water cooled type, high-speed rotating rollers were used, however, after this, as other practical example, there is the example where Nd2O3 was used as the Ln2O3, and where for the rapid cooling method, the equipment shown according to Figure 7, that has a structure formed from a water cooled piston 26 and an anvil 27, was used.

Regarding the α-Al2O3 and Nd2O3 that are used as the material, they are both materials where the purity level is at least 99.9 % or higher, and also, they are materials that are in a fine powder form. The mole ratio of both materials, namely, α -Al2O3:Nd2O3 = x : 1, where x was within the range of 1 and 10. Both materials were well pulverized, mixed and combined, and they were subjected to an elevated pressure of 4 ton/cm2, and pellets with a thickness of 1 mm and a diameter of 5 mm, were formed. These pellets were sintered in an air atmosphere at a temperature of 1000oC for a period of 5 hours. The pellets 28 of this sintered experimental material were placed inside a manufactured from

Cu piston, as shown according to Figure 7, and they were melted by the plasma flame 25 until the experimental material formed a spherical shape. While heating by using the plasma flame 25, the water cooled by the cooling water 30 piston 26 and the manufactured from copper anvil 27 are operated by the spring 31 and the electro-magnet (not shown in the figure), and the molten material is enclosed in the space between the two and it is rapidly cooled. Moreover, in this case, the above described plasma flame 25 is discharged from the plasma torch 32.

Regarding the produced glass material, at a diameter of approximately 5 mm and a thickness of approximately 1 micron, it is a material that is transparent to visible light beam. The glass material obtained from the α -Al2O3: Nd2O3 = 6: 1 experimental material was subjected to a an orthoscopic observation by the polarized light microscopic method, in the space between orthogonal Nicol, and the same way as in the above described practical example, even if the stage was rotated, there was no change in the image contrast. Then, through the X ray diffraction pattern, and the electron beam diffraction image, only a halo pattern was observed. Then, when using an electron microscope, in the bright viewing field image there were no intervening materials observed. Figure 8 is a diagram presenting the results from the X ray diffraction studies of the crystallization phenomenon in the case when the above described Al-Nd-O system experimental material was annealed at a temperature of 1000oC for different number of hours (CuK α radiation, (using Ni filter), pulse height analysis).

From the above described it is confirmed that the isotropic properties possessing materials that are obtained from the 6α -Al2O3. Nd2O3 obtained from each of the above described experimental materials, are glass materials.

4. Brief Explanation of the Figures

Figure 1-1 represents the electron beam diffraction pattern (150 kV) of the Al-La-O type glass material; Figure 1-2 represents its bright viewing field pattern (x 62500); Figure 2 represents the results from the measurement of the crystallization of the Al-La-O type glass by the X ray diffraction method. Figure 3 represents a photograph of a thin piece of the Al-Ln-O type glass material. Figure 4 represents the glass material manufacturing equipment according to the first practical example of the present invention. Figure 5 represents a front view diagram where one part of the inner part of the cooling roller 5 from Figure 4, has been cut open. Figure 6 represents a schematic diagram showing the essential parts of the argon arc plasma generating equipment according to the present invention. Figure 7 is a glass manufacturing equipment related to another practical implementation example according to the present invention. Figure 8 is a line chart diagram showing the results from the X ray diffraction measurements of the crystallization of the same Al-Nd-O type glass.

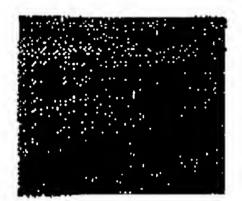
l	
	sintered rod, 3argon arc plasma flame,
	arc plasma nozzle, 5cooling roller,
	experimental material controlling device,

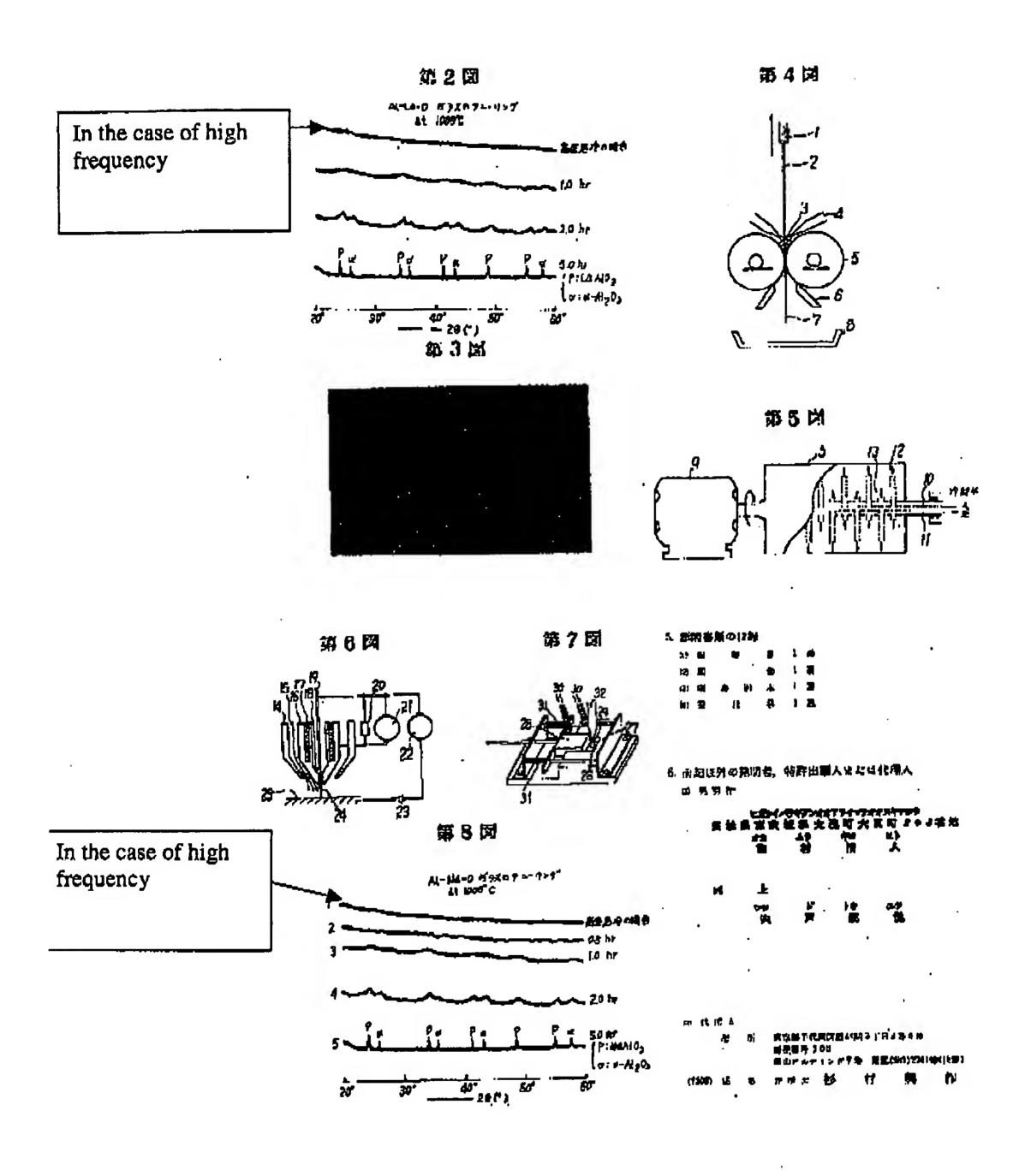
7.,	synthesized glass material, 8	glass material
receptacle tray, 9	motor, 10	cooling water entrance
	cooling water exit opening,	
	inner part perimeter vicinit	
	protective gas nozzle	
	protective gas, 16	
head, 17	cooling water, 18	plasma gas (Ar),
19	tungsten electrode (- electrode),	, 20high
frequency, 21	electric source for the pilot	arc,
	electric source for the melt radiation	
23	switch, 24arc plass	ma flame,
25	roller (+ electrode), 26	piston,
27	pellets, 2	29plasma flame,
	cooling water, 31sı	
	plasma torch.	

第1図-1



第1 図-2





5. Record of the Appended documents

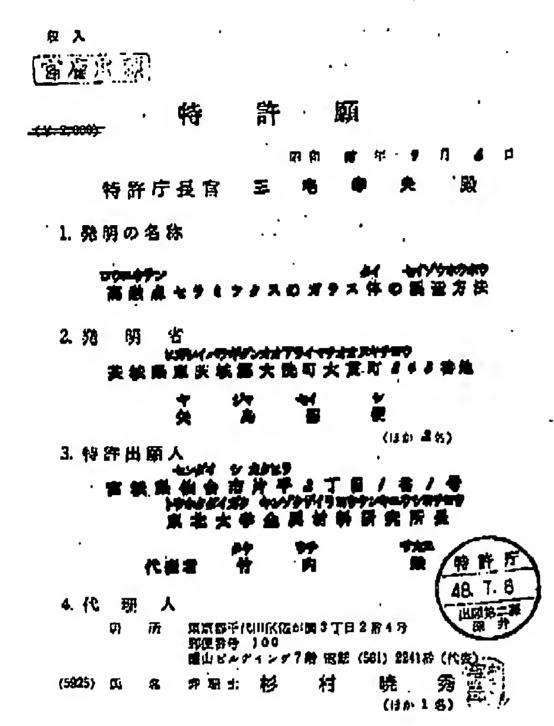
(1) Description	1 copy
(2) Figures	1 copy
(3) Application copy	1 original
(4) Power of attorney	1 copy

6. Other than the above described invention authors, patent applicants or representatives

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12/07/04



19 日本国特許庁

公開特許公報

①特階昭 50-25608

④公開日 昭50.(1975) 3⋅18

②特願昭 48-25645

②出願日 昭梨 (1973) 7.6

審查請求 未轄北

(全5頁)

庁内整理番号 *6730 年*/ 74/7 4/

(1) Int. C1? C 03C 3//2

野 票 審

/発明の名称 高融点セラミックスのガラス体 の製造方法

1 特許額水の鉱田

ガラス状態になりにくい Adg Og - Ling Og 最 (但し Lin は 特土 新元素 かよび イットリ ク 人元素を余十)の高齢 点機 化物に かいて 静粉状 C-Adg Og に 対し Ling Og の 向れか / 奈又は 2 龍以上から 成る 微分末である 徳分 物の 晩齢 伴を アーゥ ブラズマッレーム にて 約 3500 で以上好 せしく は 的 3000 で以上に 加急 溶散 セしめ、これを 高速 急 市 セしめ 可規 光級にて 透明 キャラ ミックスガラス 年を達取的に 得ることを 存款とする 高歌点 セラミックスのガラスの 観会方法。

3.発明の評組な製明

本発明はガラス状態になりにくい高融点像化 例及ひその糸をアークプラスマフレームにより形 難し、之を高速回転するお却ロール間に供給し、 高速急やしてガラス状態にし、可視光線に対して 適明なセラミツクスガラス体を大量に製金する方 法に関するものである。

多くの機化物の中でガラス状態になりやすら合格成分は、何知のように B₂O₅ 、 810₂ 、 0eO₂ 、 P₂O₅ 、 A = 2O₅ 等である。本発的はこれに反しに 来からガラス状態になり積いとされていた酸化物及びその系、例えば A f₂O₃ へ Lu₂O₅ 来(Lu 比称土地元無罪かよびイントリウム元素をさす)を、 従来の参介方法を改良し、アークプラズマソレームとインベクトタエンチング等の高速を介法を使 自して、初めて A S-Lu-O 系のガラスけ即を存録しようとするものである。

すなわち、佐来からガラス投顔になりにくいと称せられていた A & 2 O 3 ー Ling O 3 系 { ここで Lin は 独土型元素かよび イツトリウム元素を示す } のガラス体の機役方法を提供しようとするものであり、で発明では先つ、 概分状 U-A & 2 O 3 に対し Ling O 3 の同れか / 現久は 3 種以上の最份求を加えてたる提合物の関語体をアータフラズマッレームにて約 2500 で以上がましくは約 2000 で以上に加熱溶験 ぜしめ、これを例えば高進回転冷却ロール間にて

無格せしめる知き高速な市方法によつて無格せしめ、可称光線にで透明なセラミックスガラス体を 神祕的に行られるようにしたものである。

TOTAL 255 US COT TOTA

と思われる色彩を呈している。 ある歯に得られた ガフス体を示す。

かられた Lin-A f-ロ 系の通明なガラスの色彩は次の句(であつた。

無ち
無色
海い森色
部い甲色
₩ 色
接 曾 色
、 無 色
焙 色
無 色
無 色
強い務合
** **
おと集合
無 色
海 色

上記のガラス体験登録性を使用して A & -Lp -D

系のみならずガラス状態になり 観い酸化物及び むの系にかいて得られるガラス体は気深のガラス、

B 2 0 5 ・ 8 10 2 等の系よりなるガラスとは異なつた性質を持つことが予想され、光学的、異気的、登集的性質の文器から配便素于関係其の格工學的に各方面で非常に役立つものと思われる。

实货销

事般点セタミッタスのガラス体製品は等す例に 示す教養を使用する。以下図明を用いて説明を行 なう。

/ はガラス体を作成する為の機構体製料チャックで関中で上下に動作できる。はは境験権を示す、ガラス体を移る為の散料は、 3233200年以下の設備にした機局状態・アルミナと Ingの。例えば Ingの。の分水を設当なモル比に存取した後、提择権でよく進合しょいの×がの円株状にプレス成績した、この円株状物質を約 1000 でで 20 時間大気中で競紛したものである。円株状態競体よを等を例に飛むしたものである。円株状態競体よを等を例に飛すようなチャック / に挟み、先週がアルコンアー

タフタズマフレームの中に人るように設置する。
まはアルゴンアータブタズマフレーム(約3000 C
以上の温度)を示し、約3500 C以上、好きしくは
の3000 C以上である。4 はアータブタズマノズ
ルを示す、まは水で内部を卸してあるローラを示
し、1000 rmp 以上で同様し、花石に移動することにつてガラス体の厚さを買料できる。機動体が
はつてガラス体の厚さを買料できる。機動体が
はつっちゃの間に人のローラーからは、持られた
ガラス体は取れられる~100 me の大きさを有し
エンカ。

なか、舟野市の鮮明のついては何ら図の示す。 よは飲料のかちとり数を示しては作板したガラス 伴を示す。これをガラス件の改合とによつて受け

第3回のりは回転動物用モーターを示し、10位 者が配分に無知等等を発起水を送る入口を、11位 その出口を示す。冷却水は原配入口10から入りローラーの中の開発近く12に入りロール表表を再載 参照 昭50-25808年 する。若干強用の上つた水を輸用の近く ほから出

なか、第6時に閉影のアルゴンアークアラズマ発生疑常の関部の構式例を示す。所単に類似すると、体弦操製ガスノズルで、保護ガスはとしては、例えば、Ar 93 容景も、By 9 突成もの混合ガスを使用する。16 は得耐ヘッドであり、17 はそのか却水である。16 はアラズヤガス(Ar)、10 れるングスキン気候(一体微)、かは高間液、27 がバイロットアークのための体源、20 が泊射アークのための体源、20 が泊射アークのための体源、20 が泊射アークでラズコンレーム、20 はマーク(+ 音楽)を歩す。

次にこの複数を用いておられたガラス体け下す 肉に示してある。

このガラス体は特土知分系のすべてかよびイツトリウム発表(Y)で称られ、またパーAliosところで得られ、好せしくはパーAlios / モルビ対し、Ingos 0./~パモルである。ガラス体であるととの同程は低光知機能、工機関析、電子機関析によつて行たつた。

所記録 / 図には A 2-12-0 表の表別的には A 2-20-0 に 12-20-0 に 12-20

永元新业よびイットリクム元素(T)をポナ)の

高数点数化物にかいて数粉状 U-A4gOg に対しLingOg の何れか!毎又は3種以上から成る報粉末をかえて成る現合物の機器体をアータブラズマフレームにて約3500 で以上好ましくは約3000 で以上にが燃発をしめ、これを高速回転冷却ロール間にて始冷をしめる等の急冷方法を用いることによつて、可視光線にて透明たセラミックスメラス体を発発的に持る高酸点セラミックスのガラス体の観察
万法を現代することができる。

以上主として Impos として Lie pos を取り上げ、かつアルゴンフータブラ ズマによる前離体の急市方法として、水谷公存送団配ローターを採用した実施例について述べたが、次にさらに他の労働例として Lin pos として Tapos を用い、急奏 万法としてボタ 凹に示す知き水魚 されたビストンムとかたとく アンビル) ひとから作取された複数を採用

ッ 料として用いる U-AdgOg および NAgOg は矢に 絶用として 49.9 矢以上のものであり、天た蘇斯 京を用いる。両者のモル比、すなわち AdgOg :

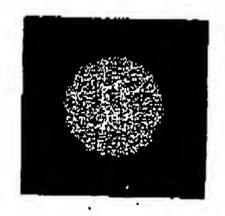
作成したガラス体は罹後的よい、厚さ的! Pで 可視光線で透明である。 Atgの。: Mtgの。 - 6!!! の民料についてわられたガラス体を優光額最親の 方法で政交3-24 他にてまルソスコープ観察を行つ た処、閉記実施例におけると同様にステージを自 転しても束のコントラストに変化はなかづた。 3 らに工験目析象、電子部目析像ではヘロー像しか 特別 昭50-25608(4) 観察できなかつた。さらに似于国際観による明和 野像では介在物は観察されなかつた。ボル 凹は前 配の A4-Nd-0 来の飲料ガラス ほを 1000 ででは A の時間アニーリングすることによつて結晶化する 現象をX 解図析で簡べたが果である(Caku お助 (N1 スイルター) 使用、バルスの高さの分析)。 以上の各試験から 6A4 10g ・N4 20g から得られた等 方性気料はガラス 体であることが同電された。 K 図面の簡単な観明

第1四-1はA1-Ta-0条がラス体の同子範囲 新来 (120 gy)、第1 関ー2 はその男視情像 (X 62500)、第2 的は A4-Ta-0系 がラスの始島 化の 系銀回折使による設定的果、周3 関は A4-Ta-0条 がラスの部片の写真、第4 圏は平発明の一字節例 に供るガラス体製造機、第5 関は第4 圏の希知 ローラー3 の内配を一部別開して示す正面圏、第6 的は平発明に係るアルゴンフータアラズマ発生機 制の関節を示す模式圏、第9 関は平発明の他の報 能例に係るガラス体製造機、第1 関は不発明の他の報 能例に係るガラス体製造機、第1 関は不見明は「く A4-T4-0系ガラス体製造機、第1 関は同じく A4-

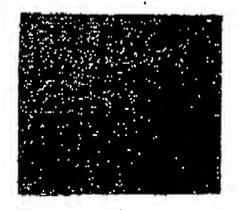
米モボナ税関である。

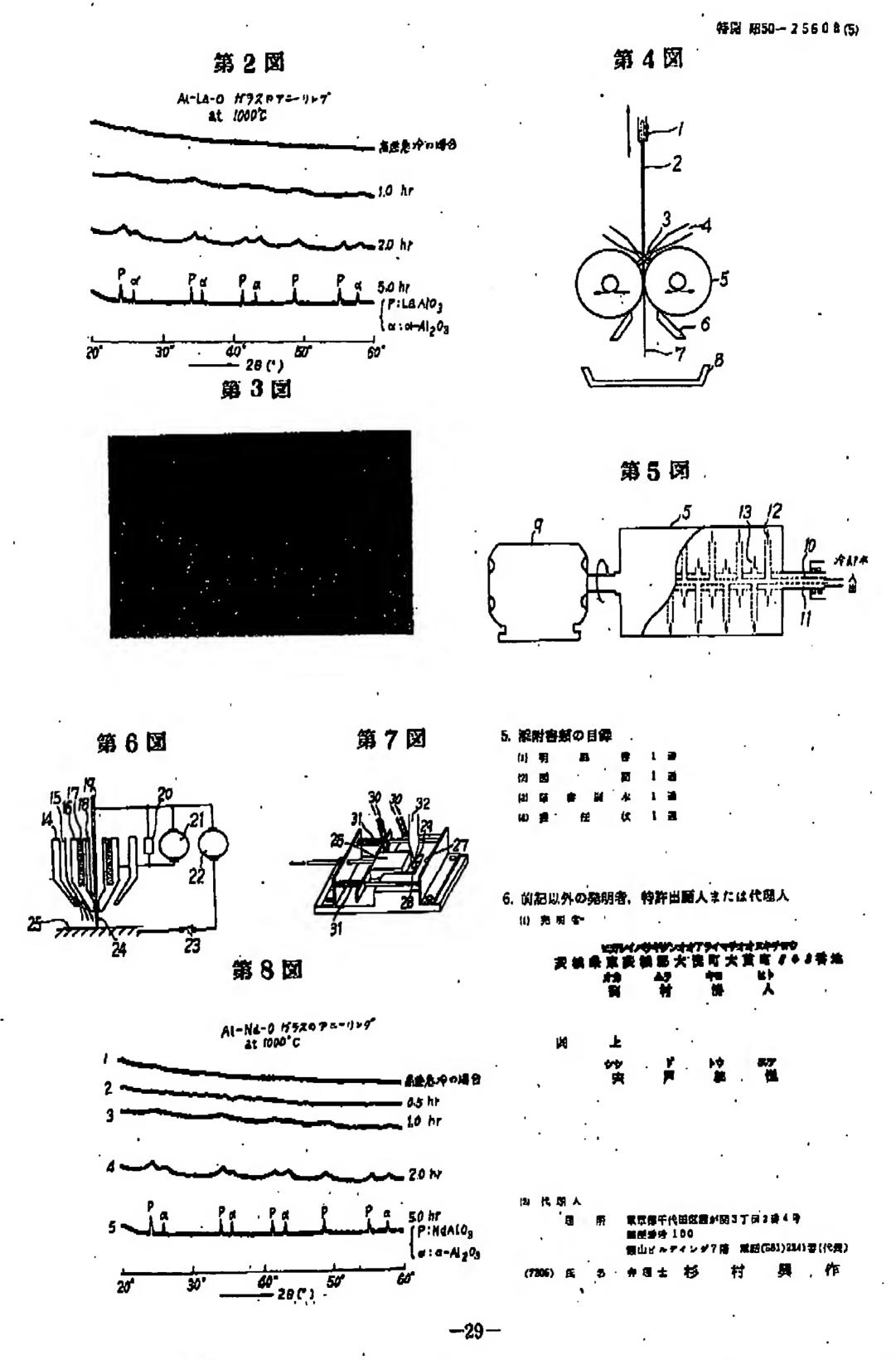
ノ…傷部体飲料チャック、3…饂結準、3…でアンフータブラズマッレーム、4… 飲料かをとりでスマノズル、5… 常知ローラ、4… 飲料かをとり、2、7… 生がガラス体のは、1、10… 常知水のは、10… かが、10… ないできない。10… かが、10… ないできない。10… かが、10… ないできない。10… かが、10… ないできない。10… かが、10… ないできない。10… かが、10… かが、10… ないできない。10… かが、10… かが、10…

第1図-1



第1 図-2





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